



N



W



E



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Draw a picture of you here.

Junior Ranger Activity Book

To become a Junior Web Ranger children must complete the following steps.

1. In order to complete the required activities in this booklet, it will be necessary to visit several Big South Fork web pages to find answers.

2. Children under 8 years old must at least complete at least 4 pages with Oscar the Otter in the upper corner.



Children 8 years old and older must complete 4 pages with Oscar the Otter and at least three additional pages.

3. Mail the completed book to
Big South Fork NRRRA
Junior Web Rangers
4564 Leatherwood Road
Oneida, Tennessee 37841

4. Upon completing all the requirements, you will receive a Junior Ranger badge, certificate and patch making you an official Big South Fork Junior Web Ranger.

5. Please print your name and address on the lines below so we can mail your Junior Ranger awards to you.

Name

Address

City, State

Zip

Age

I
pledge to be a good Junior Ranger, to learn about Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area and to protect the park from harm. I will help others have fun learning about the park, the Big South Fork River, the park's history and about all the natural resources protected within the park. I will do my part to obey the rules of the park and always act in a safe manner.



Safety First! Oscar says...



You “otter” be safe around water.

The Big South Fork is a free flowing river where you can canoe, raft, fish or swim. When ever you are on a river or lake there are certain things you must do to be safe. One of those things is to always wear a PFD.

A “**PFD**” is a personal flotation device. You may know it as a “life jacket.”



P F D s

Tune: Three Blind Mice

P F D s, P F D s

See how they float, see how they float.

Zippped and buckled right up to my chin,

Helps keep me alive if I should fall in.

The river’s more fun and a lot safer when

There’s P F D s, P F D s!



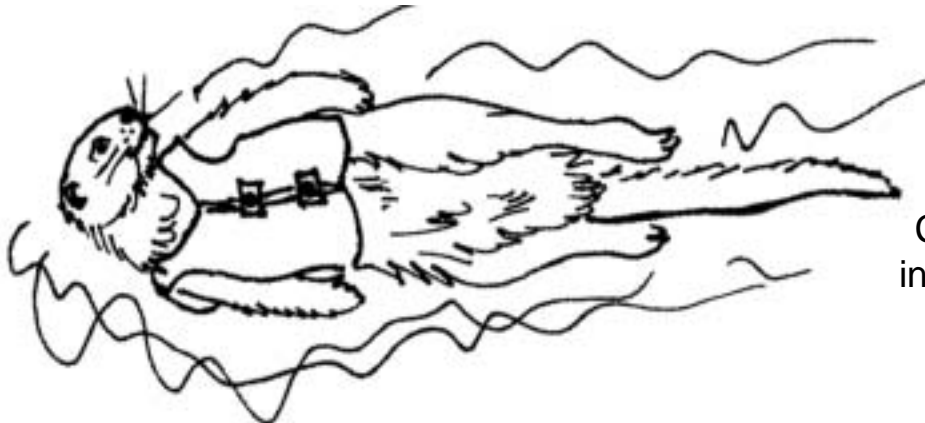
Follow the dots to see what Oscar is

You “otter” do these things:

- Learn how to swim.
- Always swim with a buddy.
- Wear a life jacket when you are in a boat or around rivers or ponds.
- Obey the rules at the swimming pool and listen to the life guards.
- Throw something that will float to someone in trouble. Never jump in to help them!
- Know how to dial “911” for help.



Color the picture of Oscar floating on his back wearing his PFD. Make his life jacket orange or yellow.





Let's Do Lunch

What would you pack for a picnic lunch?



Help these animals select an item from the menu. Write the number of the item on the plate beside each animal.

Did you know that animals that eat only plants are called **herbivores**? Meat eaters are called **carnivores**. Animals that eat both plants and meat are called **omnivores**.

What kind of eater are you? _____ Write a description of your favorite foods on the menu for # 6 or draw a picture of it on the plate.



Raccoon

Little Brown Bat



M E N U

1. A medley of ripe acorns, shelled walnuts and hickory nuts served on a bed of fresh beechnuts.
2. Fresh stew with field mice, voles, and rabbits seasoned with various snake types.
3. A stir fry of cucumber beetles, green stink bugs, June bugs, and leafhoppers garnished with a few moths.
4. Large house salad with twigs, buds, nuts, fruit, corn, grubs, and ants tossed with fresh sprouts, served on a tray of rotten log with a yummy honey dressing. In season: Left-over carrion (dead animals).
5. Boiled crayfish, frog, and turtle eggs with a side salad of mixed berries, nuts and grapes.

6. _____

Red-tailed Hawk



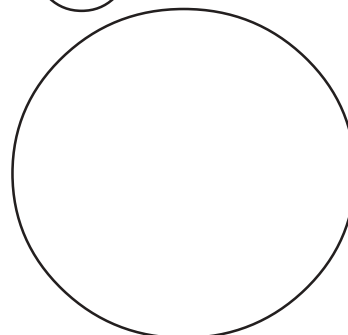
Black Bear



Gray Squirrel



6.





Trail Signs



The Big South Fork uses a variety of symbols to mark the different trails in the park. The symbol can tell you what type of activity you can do on that trail. Some are pretty obvious, while others may need some explanation. Try to match the type of trail with its symbol and then the symbol with its description. If you have troubles, you can find the answer on the parks web site.

Hiking trail		This trail is named after John Muir, a famous naturalist who traveled through this area in 1867.
Multiple Use trail		This trail name is a Shawnee Indian name for Daniel Boone and means "Big Turtle"
John Muir Trail		This trail is open for use by bike riders.
Bike trail		This type of trail is open for hikers only.
Sheltowee Trace Trail		This trail is open to many uses including vehicles and horses.
Horse trail		This type of trail can be used by horses and wagons.
Wagon trail		This trail is used primarily by horses.

While on the trail in the Big South Fork, or in any park, it is important to follow the "rules of the trail." Based on the sign below, answer the following questions.



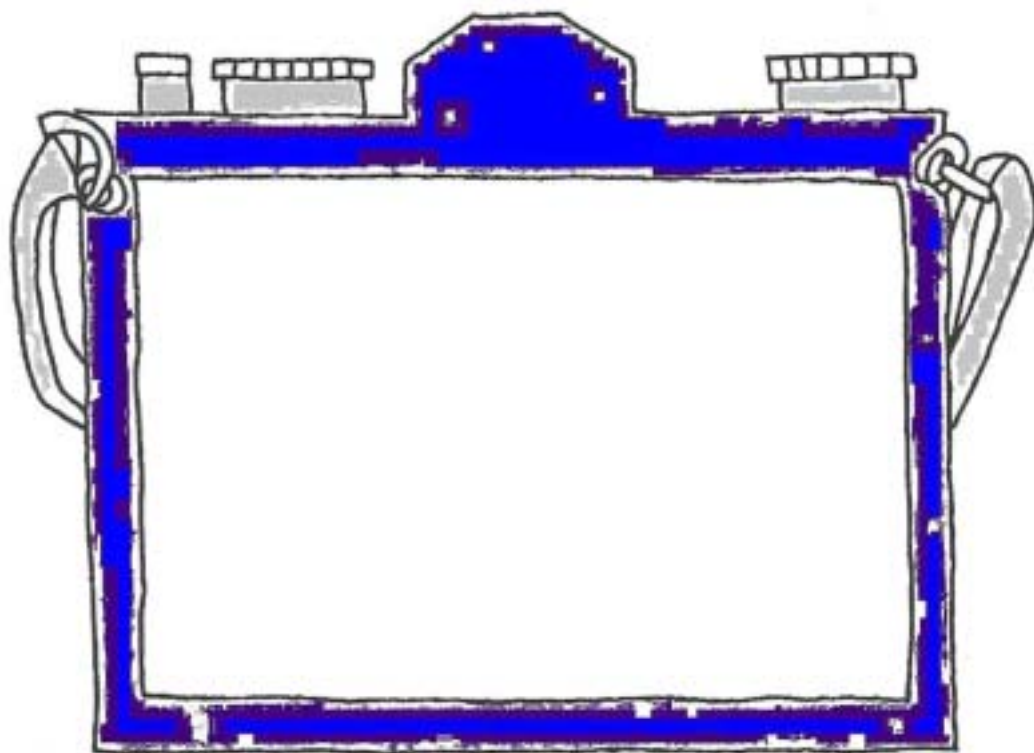
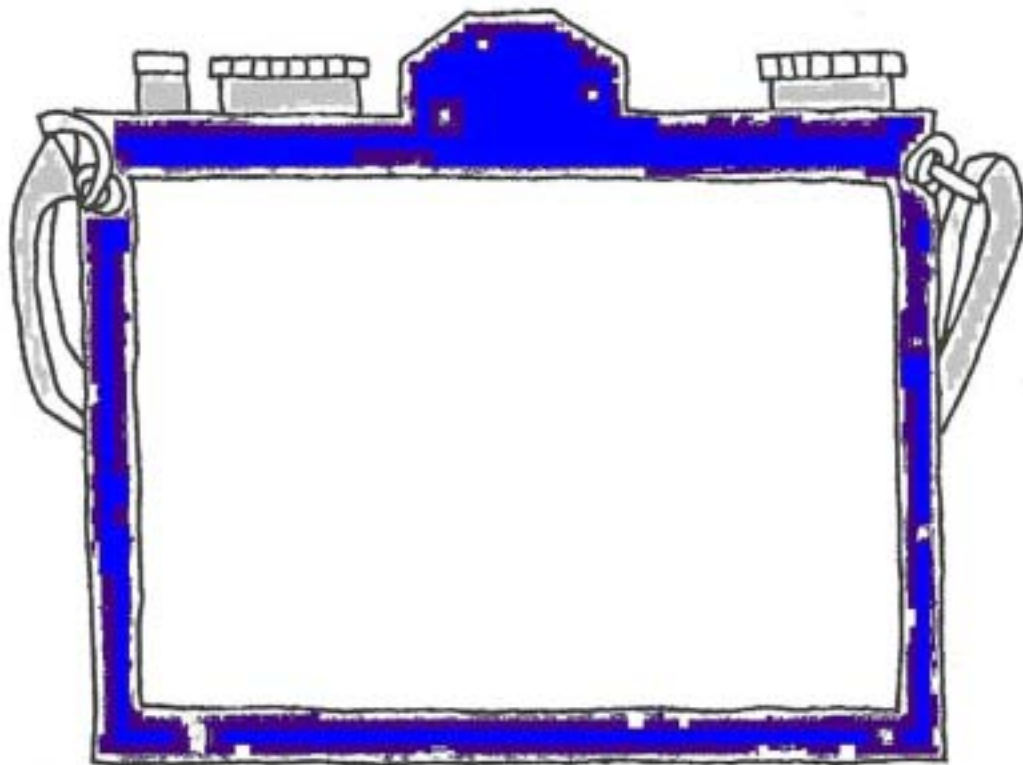
1. What group(s) yield to horseback riders?

2. To what group(s) do mountain bike riders yield?



Use your mind's eye...

After visiting the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area on the internet, draw pictures of the things or places that you would want to visit when you come to the park.





On the trail



Good choices lead to a successful finish.

While hiking on a trail you may encounter many different situations. Circle the things you should do to have a safe hike and to obey rules in a National Park.

Run ahead

Follow the blaze

Let my dog chase a deer

Take a picture of a flower

Listen for nature sounds

Leave food for the animals

Stay with my group

Take a shortcut

Keep my dog on a leash

Pick a flower

Talk loudly

Carry out all of my trash

Now that you know some things you should do, see if you can make your way through the maze and back to the campground before dark.



Good Job!

Geology of Big South Fork



The Big South Fork of the Cumberland River runs north through the Cumberland Plateau. It flows out of Tennessee into Kentucky where it becomes part of the Cumberland River. Look at a map of Tennessee and Kentucky and trace the route the Big South Fork River takes from its beginning where the New River and Clear Fork River meet, till it joins the Cumberland River.

Over millions of years the river has carved a gorge into the rocks of the plateau more than 500 feet deep. The rocks that make up the Cumberland Plateau were all deposited by water long, long ago. This type of rock is known as sedimentary rock. The sedimentary rock here is stacked one layer on top of another just like the layers in a cake.

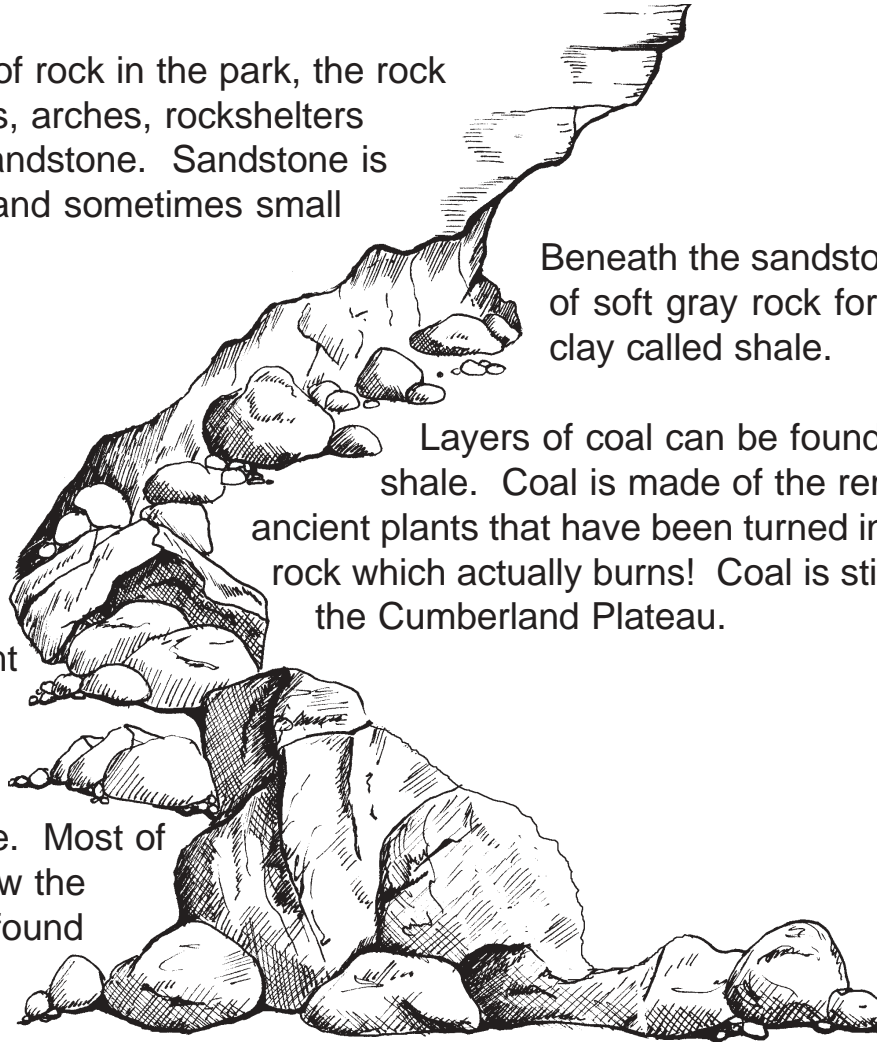
The most common type of rock in the park, the rock which makes up the cliffs, arches, rockshelters and boulders is called sandstone. Sandstone is made of grains of sand and sometimes small pebbles.

Beneath the sandstone is a layer of soft gray rock formed from clay called shale.

Layers of coal can be found below the shale. Coal is made of the remains of ancient plants that have been turned into a black rock which actually burns! Coal is still mined on the Cumberland Plateau.

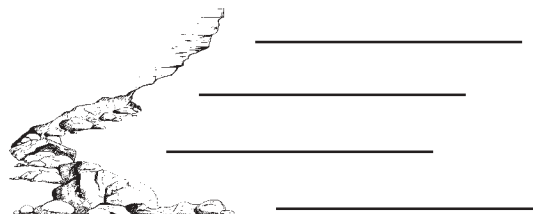
Under the coal, is limestone which is made up of the shells of ancient sea creatures.

Sometimes fossils of this ancient sea life can be found in the limestone. Most of the limestone is still below the ground and can only be found in a few places.



Unscramble the letters for the names of these types of rock. Then, place the rock layers in their proper order by using the information above.

ahles _____
aclo _____
mesoetnli _____
denntsosa _____



Blue Heron Scavenger Hunt

Want to learn about a “ghost town?” If you visit the Blue Heron web pages (the site can be found under History and Culture/Places/Blue Heron) you can do just that. Blue Heron, (also called Mine 18) is a re-created coal mining town full of history of the miners and their lives.



The buildings at Blue Heron, called ghost structures, are open-air structures on the same site as the original buildings. By visiting each ghost structure's web page you can learn what it was like to live and work in a company owned coal mining town. As you visit each ghost structure you can also listen to the words of the actual people who lived and worked in Blue Heron.

Try and imagine yourself being there fifty years ago growing up in a coal camp and what life would have been like for you and your family.

After you complete your visit to the Blue Heron web pages and listen to its history, answer these questions.

1. What coal company operated Blue Heron? _____
2. By what other name was Blue Heron called? _____
3. What is the name of the type of money used in coal towns? _____
4. How many rooms did the school have? _____
5. Name two tools the coal miner used: _____
6. Why was having a bathhouse so important? _____
7. What was the purpose of the tippie? _____
8. Name three sizes of coal: _____
9. How was the coal mined at Blue Heron used? _____

Draw one of the tools a miner would have taken to work with him deep in the mines.

Plants, Shrubs and Trees found in the Big South Fork



Read the descriptions below. Find the correct picture and write the number beside it. Try to remember the name of each one.

- Big Leaf Magnolia** _____ Huge leaves that are rounded where they attach to the stem. It blooms with single big white flowers.
- Poison Ivy** _____ Leaves of three...let it be! The oil in them can cause a bad, itchy rash.
- White Pine** _____ Tall and straight, this tree is often used for building. Needles are in bunches of five.
- Eastern Hemlock** _____ Short needles are flat, dark green on top and light green with 2 whitestripes below.
- Rhododendron** _____ The Rosebay variety has 4-6 inch long leaves that roll under in temperatures below 32 degrees.
- Mountain Laurel** _____ Evergreen shrub with 2-3 inch long leaves and clusters of white with pink flowers.

1



2



3



4



5



6



A cartoon illustration of a family of four sitting on the floor in a circle, reading books. The father, with dark skin and short hair, is in the center, holding a large green book. The mother, with light skin and short hair, is to his right, holding a small book. A young girl with dark skin and pigtails is in the foreground, holding a book. A young boy with light skin is to the left, also holding a book. They are all smiling and looking at their books.

Here is a story about Big South Fork.

The men who guided these rafts down the river were called raft devils. Most of the river was calm and smooth, and the raft devils had no problem riding along on the log rafts. But there was one spot on the river that had tall cliffs on both sides and boulders as big as houses in the middle of the river. At this spot the water became very fast and formed a large dangerous rapid. To avoid the swift, dangerous water the raft devils would jump onto the big rocks and let the logs float through on their own. Because of this, the rapid became known as Devil's Jump. That name is still used to this day.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

